

remained to winter with the Snow Buntings and Horned Larks.—GLOVER M. ALLEN, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Savana Sparrow Wintering in Massachusetts.**—On January 18, 1902, with Mr. Louis Agassiz Shaw, I took a male *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* at Ipswich, Mass. The bird was entirely alone when shot, in the belt of beach grass which separates the dunes from the beach. This is the third wintering record for the State, it having been previously recorded from Sandwich and Longmeadow.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

**The Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) on the Coast of South Carolina.**—It is with much pleasure that I am at last able to record this interesting bird as a winter resident for South Carolina. Having searched for this sparrow most diligently every winter for the past thirteen years upon all the coast islands from Charleston to Bulls Bay and having failed to discover the bird, I became convinced that the coast islands were not to its liking and that the proper place to look for the bird with success would be a 'Key' or the farthest point of land out in the ocean. Eight years ago I sent a stuffed specimen of this bird, together with some ammunition, to the lighthouse keeper at Cape Romain, S. C., but he was unsuccessful in obtaining or seeing the bird. On January 20, of this year I sent a skin of the Ipswich Sparrow, together with ammunition, to Mr. D. L. Taylor and wrote him when to search for the bird. On February 6, he sent me in the flesh, three beautiful specimens which he secured the day before at Keys Inlet, Bulls Bay, S. C. In his letter dated February 6, Mr. Taylor writes as follows: "Enclosed in box you will find some birds; *three* of them I am sure are the right ones, but they were all together. I have been hunting them, but the only place I found these was at Keys Inlet. They are very scarce—there were only a few." Of the three birds sent me one was a male and the others females. This bird can only be classed as a very rare winter visitor.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**The Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) on the Mainland of South Carolina.**—I shot an adult female of this sparrow on March 4, 1902, from the top of a bush, on the edge of an oat field, near a sandy spot. I suspected that the bird was a very pale-colored Savanna Sparrow, and to make the identification absolute I fired and wounded the bird which proved to be the long sought for Ipswich Sparrow. The specimen was taken within less than 100 yards of the spot where I shot the specimen of *Anthus spragueii* on November 17, 1900, and seven miles from the ocean. If I have read the records of this bird correctly, this specimen makes the third which has been taken "out of sight and sound of the sea."—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**A Remarkable Specimen of Bachman's Sparrow** (*Peucaea aestivalis bachmani*).—I shot on February 5, 1902, an adult female of Bachman's Finch which has *thirteen* rectrices. The bird may have had more, but upon closely examining the ground where it fell I failed to discover any more tail feathers. In the family Fringillidae the rectrices always number *twelve*, but this specimen, taken near Mount Pleasant, S. C., is indeed an anomaly.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Henslow's Sparrow on Shelter Island, N. Y.**—On November 20, 1901, as I was crossing a rather barren, hilly pasture field, with a somewhat sparse covering of grass, I was much surprised on flushing a small brown sparrow, on which I had almost placed my foot in taking a step, which I at once recognized by the peculiar corkscrew flight as *Ammodramus henslowi*, having observed and taken numbers of them in the Southern States. A snap shot at long range (my astonishment at seeing the species so unexpectedly having banished at first all thought of shooting) wounded, but failed to kill, and the bird dropped flutteringly into another bunch of grass, and was out of sight in an instant. Knowing their habits, I thought the specimen lost to me, but rushing to the spot and stamping quickly about, thanks to the scanty grass, the specimen was flushed again, and finally secured, making the first record for eastern Long Island. The bird was a female, and in good condition. I took an Ipswich Sparrow on the same day, and another Nov. 22, and on December 18 a Lapland Longspur.—W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island Heights, New York.*

**The Field Sparrow in Arlington, Mass., in Winter.**—On February 14, 1902, I saw a small sparrow on the Arlington Heights which I am confident was a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*). I watched him at close range through my glass for fifteen or twenty minutes, and got all his markings, including the peculiar color of his bill. In size he was distinctly smaller than a Junco with which he was feeding, while the Tree Sparrow, the only other bird I know with which I could have confused him, is larger.

I have also seen, off and on all winter, two Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), four or five Swamp Sparrows (*Melospiza georgiana*), and one Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) in the Fresh Pond Marshes, Cambridge, Mass.—RICHARD S. EUSTIS, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Length of Life of the Chipping Sparrow and Robin.**—It is so rarely that one gets a chance to estimate the length of life of many of our birds that this bit of information may be worth presenting. The late Prof. Alpheus Hyatt has kindly sent me the following note on the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) from a friend of his, Mrs. H. S. Parsons, who lives in Annisquam, Mass. "The bird you wish to know about," she writes, "came to notice first in the door yard. It seemed quite tame and